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83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1064

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 25, 1953

MR. HUMPHREY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to establish policies and programs for rotation of grains in storage and to offset the price-depressing effects of necessary marketing of commodities to avoid spoilage or deterioration.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C.
4 1427) be amended by striking out the word "and" before
5 the letter "(H)", substituting a semicolon for the period at
6 the end of the sentence, and adding the following: "(I)
7 sales of commodities in small lots which cannot economically
8 be concentrated; (J) sales of commodities which are out of
9 portion or in storage which must be vacated; and (K) sales

A BILL

To authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to establish policies and programs for rotation of grains in storage and to offset the price-depressing effects of necessary marketing of commodities to avoid spoilage or deterioration.

By Mr. HUMPHREY

FEBRUARY 25, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

1 of commodities made for the purpose of preventing the
2 accumulation in storage of old stocks or stocks of doubtful
3 keeping quality. Commodities disposed of under (J) and
4 (K) shall be replaced by the Corporation through purchase
5 of, or exchange for, like commodities to the extent the
6 Secretary determines necessary to prevent such disposition
7 from substantially impairing any price-support program.”

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 3490

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 25, 1953

Mr. MARSHALL introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to establish policies and programs for rotation of grains in storage and to offset the price-depressing effects of necessary marketing of commodities by it to avoid spoilage or deterioration.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U. S. C.
4 1427) be amended by striking out the word “and” and
5 before the letter “(H)”, substituting a semicolon for the
6 period at the end of the sentence, and adding the following:
7 “(I) sales of commodities in small lots which cannot eco-
8 nomically be concentrated; (J) sales of commodities which
9 are out of portion or in storage which must be vacated; and

1 (K) sales of commodities made for the purpose of pre-
2 venting the accumulation in storage of old stocks or stocks
3 of doubtful keeping quality. Commodities disposed of under
4 (J) and (K) shall be replaced by the Corporation through
5 purchase of, or exchange for, like commodities to the extent
6 the Secretary determines necessary to prevent such dispo-
7 sition from substantially impairing any price support
8 program."

A BILL

To authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to establish policies and programs for rotation of grains in storage and to offset the price-depressing effects of necessary marketing of commodities by it to avoid spoilage or deterioration.

By Mr. MARSHALL

FEBRUARY 25, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1381

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20, 1953

Mr. AIKEN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred
to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as
4 amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the
5 following: "Nor shall the foregoing restrictions apply to
6 sales of commodities the disposition of which is desirable in
7 the interest of the effective and efficient conduct of the
8 Corporation's operations because of the small quantities in-
9 volved, or because of age, location or questionable storability,
10 but such sales shall be offset by such purchases of com-
11 modities as the Corporation determines are necessary to

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

By Mr. AIKEN

MARCH 20, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

- 1 prevent such sales from substantially depressing market prices
- 2 or impairing any price-support program.”

H. R. 4157

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 23, 1953

Mr. HOPE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended,
4 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Nor
5 shall the foregoing restrictions apply to sales of commodities
6 the disposition of which is desirable in the interest of the
7 effective and efficient conduct of the Corporation's operations
8 because of the small quantities involved, or because of age,
9 location, or questionable storability, but such sales shall be
10 offset by such purchases of commodities as the Corporation
11 determines are necessary to prevent such sales from sub-
12 stantially depressing market prices or impairing any price
13 support program."

83^d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 4157

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

By Mr. HOPE

MARCH 23, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

ROTATION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION
STOCKS

JANUARY 11 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1381]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1381) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

The bill would permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to rotate its stocks of commodities to prevent deterioration, and to prevent continued storage or consolidation of small quantities or out-of-position stocks, as is more fully explained in the attached letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture.

The committee amendment which would insert "continued" in the phrase "questionable continued storability" would make it clear that, to warrant application of this provision, the question concerning the storability of the commodity must be one arising after the commodity has been in store for some time. The other committee amendment prohibiting repurchase at more than the current support price is explained in the attached letter:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1953.

Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: This is in reply to your request for a report on S. 1381, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949. We favor enactment of this bill amending the provisions of section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, which contains restrictions applicable to sales of agricultural commodities owned or controlled by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

At present, section 407 prohibits CCC, except under certain special circumstances, from selling any basic agricultural commodity or storable nonbasic agricultural commodity at less than a price equal to the current support price

for the commodity plus 5 percent plus reasonable carrying charges. The special circumstances under which sales may be made at lower prices are (a) sales for new or byproduct uses; (b) sales of peanuts and oilseeds for the extraction of oil; (c) sales for seed or feed if such sales will not substantially impair any price support program; (d) sales of commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality or as to which there is a danger of loss or waste through deterioration or spoilage; (e) sales for the purpose of establishing claims arising out of contract or against persons who have committed fraud, misrepresentation, or other wrongful acts with respect to the commodity; (f) sales for export; (g) sales of wool; and (h) sales for other than primary uses.

S. 1381 would exempt from the minimum price requirement any sales where disposition is desirable in the interest of effective and efficient conduct of the Corporation's operations because of the small quantities involved or because of age, location, or questionable storability. Such sales are to be offset by such purchases as the Corporation determines necessary to prevent such sales from substantially depressing market prices or impairing any price-support program. In substance, the bill would have the effect of permitting CCC to rotate its stocks of price support commodities in a manner which would reduce the losses resulting from market discounts attached to aged stocks and from deterioration. It would also result in a more efficient and less costly handling of the odd lots or out-of-position stocks which are encountered from time to time in any storage operation.

Such authority would enable the Corporation to plan the liquidation of inventories in a more orderly manner to avoid certain types of losses sustained in the past.

The necessity for authority to rotate stocks in accordance with sound commercial practices, as provided by S. 1381, has been illustrated by past experiences where CCC had either to seek secondary outlets (such as export) for the commodities or to hold them until they reached a condition under which a determination could be made that they were in danger of loss or waste through deterioration or spoilage. Either alternative resulted in losses to CCC which to a large extent could have been avoided if S. 1381 had been in effect.

The authority for selling odd lots or small quantities at less than minimum prices otherwise required is highly desirable since the accumulation of such odd lots is unavoidable under price supports. Price support must be made available to all eligible producers regardless of the quantity and location of the commodity. Under countrywide operations for a commodity, such as grain, rather large quantities are acquired in areas close to the farmer which then must be assembled and shipped for concentration in other areas. The handling, assembling, and transportation of such widely scattered supplies frequently results in the accumulation of small quantities in scattered localities. Currently, the Corporation has no authority to sell such small lots, except at the same prices and conditions applicable to the larger lots. As a result, it is frequently necessary to consolidate such odd lots. The inefficiency and costs involved in the consolidation of such lots could be eliminated if CCC had authority for disposing of odd lots or out-of-position stocks at the market price, offsetting such sales by purchases of supplies in larger lots and more advantageous positions for storage, when necessary to prevent the sales from substantially depressing the market prices or impairing any price support program.

The authority provided by S. 1381 would be of immediate benefit to the Department, particularly in the case of corn, wheat, oats, and dry edible beans. When we took office on January 20, 1953, we found that CCC owned a substantial quantity of corn, most of which was stored in CCC-owned bins, and quantities of wheat, oats, and dry beans stored in public warehouses. The corn is to a large extent from the 1948 crop, or about 4 years old. We also found that some corn and wheat are being sold, under the present law, because it had reached a stage where it was no longer storable.

Under the authority of S. 1381, we would be in a better position to improve the keeping quality of our corn and distress-type sales would be avoided by making orderly disposition in such quantities and at such times as would have the least possible effect on cash or futures market prices.

The provisions of S. 1381 could be of similar benefit in the case of any basic or storable nonbasic agricultural commodity where the CCC owns large quantities.

The Bureau of the Budget advises as follows:

"Under the provisions of these bills (S. 1381 and H. R. 4157, identical bills) the Department would be required to offset sales with purchases 'to prevent such sales from substantially depressing market prices or impairing any price-support program.' Since there are no restrictions on the purchase price, it appears that such

purchases could be made at the market price even though that were considerably in excess of the support price for the commodity. We believe authority to purchase commodities at prices above the support level is both unnecessary and undesirable, and the following amendments are proposed, beginning on line 1, page 2 of S. 1381 and line 12 of H. R. 4157 (deletions shown in brackets and additions in italic): '[depressing market prices or] impairing any price support program[.], *but in no event shall the purchase price exceed the then current support price for such commodities.*'

"You are advised that while there would be no objection to the presentation to the committees of whatever reports you deem appropriate, the Bureau of the Budget, for the reasons set forth above, would not recommend enactment of the legislation unless modified as described above."

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Under Secretary.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection (4) of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill, as reported, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949 AS AMENDED

SEC. 407. The Commodity Credit Corporation may sell any farm commodity owned or controlled by it at any price not prohibited by this section. In determining sales policies for basic agricultural commodities or storable nonbasic commodities, the Corporation should give consideration to the establishing of such policies with respect to prices, terms, and conditions as it determines will not discourage or deter manufacturers, processors, and dealers from acquiring and carrying normal inventories of the commodity of the current crop. The Corporation shall not sell any basic agricultural commodity or storable nonbasic commodity at less than 5 per centum above the current support price for such commodity, plus reasonable carrying charges. The foregoing restrictions shall not apply to (A) sales for new or byproduct uses; (B) sales of peanuts and oilseeds for the extraction of oil; (C) sales for seed or feed if such sales will not substantially impair any price-support program; (D) sales of commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality or as to which there is a danger of loss or waste through deterioration or spoilage; (E) sales for the purpose of establishing claims arising out of contract or against persons who have committed fraud, misrepresentation, or other wrongful acts with respect to the commodity; (F) sales for export; (G) sales of wool; and (H) sales for other than primary uses (7 U. S. C. 1427). *Nor shall the foregoing restrictions apply to sales of commodities the disposition of which is desirable in the interest of the effective and efficient conduct of the Corporation's operations because of the small quantities involved, or because of age, location or questionable continued storability, but such sales shall be offset by such purchases of commodities as the Corporation determines are necessary to prevent such sales from substantially impairing any price support program, but in no event shall the purchase price exceed the then current support price for such commodities.*



Calendar No. 837

83^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 1381

[Report No. 844]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 20, 1953

Mr. AIKEN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred
to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JANUARY 11 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954

Reported by Mr. AIKEN, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as
4 amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the
5 following: "Nor shall the foregoing restrictions apply to
6 sales of commodities the disposition of which is desirable in
7 the interest of the effective and efficient conduct of the
8 Corporation's operations because of the small quantities in-
9 volved, or because of age, location or questionable *continued*
10 storability, but such sales shall be offset by such purchases of
11 commodities as the Corporation determines are necessary to

1 prevent such sales from substantially depressing market
 2 prices or impairing any price-support program impairing
 3 any price-support program, but in no event shall the pur-
 4 chase price exceed the then current support price for such
 5 commodities."

83^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION**S. 1381**

[Report No. 844]

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

By Mr. AIKEN

MARCH 20, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JANUARY 11 (legislative day, JANUARY 7), 1954

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued February 9, 1954

For actions of February 8, 1954

83rd-2nd, No. 23

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received conference report on CCC indebtedness measure. Sen. Aiken and Rep. Hoge introduced wool bill. Rep. Johnson (Wis.) recommended 100% mandatory price supports for dairy products, and Rep. Javits opposed this and urged butter consumption. Senate discussed CCC borrowing authority bill. Senate discussed bill to rotate CCC stocks.

SENATE

1. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION; COFFEE PRICES. Discussed and passed over S. 2714, to increase CCC borrowing authority (pp. 1433-4); S. 1381, to provide for rotation of CCC stocks (p. 1444); and S. 1386, to extend the Commodity Exchange Act to coffee (p. 1438).
2. NOMINATIONS. Confirmed the nominations of Neil H. Jacoby and Walter W. Stewart to the Council of Economic Advisers (p. 1444).
3. TREATIES. Continued debate on S. J. Res. 1, the Bricker amendment to limit treaty powers (pp. 1432-3).

HOUSE

4. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION. Received the conference report on H. J. Res. 358, to discharge certain CCC indebtedness. The statement of House conferees is as follows: "Authorizes restoration of capital impairment of the Commodity Credit Corporation in the amount of \$550,151,848, instead of \$609,930,933 as proposed by the House and \$114,283,062 as proposed by the Senate. The amount agreed upon in this amendment, together with the other two items provided in the joint resolution, provides a total capital restoration of \$681,769,703, instead of \$741,548,788 as proposed by the House and \$245,900,917 as proposed by the Senate." (H. Rept. 1184; p. 1347.)
5. PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Johnson, Wis., recommended 100% mandatory price supports for dairy products (pp. 1349-50), and Rep. Javits opposed this and urged consumption of surplus butter (pp. 1352-3).

6. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments H. R. 7554, to provide for pay of certain employees on days when Government agencies are closed by administrative order (H. Rept. 1185)(pp. 1361-2).
7. FOREIGN ECONOMIC POLICY. Received a minority report from the Commission on Foreign Economic Policy (H. Doc. 290, pt. 11)(p. 1361).
8. RESEARCH LANDS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. R. 4984, to remove the reversion clause in connection with a tract of USDA research land which had been transferred to Miles City, Mont. (H. Rept. 1187)(p. 1362).
9. REPORTS. The Government Operations Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6290, to discontinue various reports now required by law (H. Rept. 1193)(p. 1362).
10. EXTENSION WORK. The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 300, directing GSA to convey a tract of surplus land to the Texas Hill Country Development Foundation for use by 4-H Clubs, etc. (H. Rept. 1194)(p. 1362).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY GPO

81st Cong.

11. PERSONNEL. Performance Rating Act of 1950, H. R. 7264, H. R. 7824./ H. Post Office and Civil Service Committee.
12. ELECTRIFICATION. Power Policy. H. Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.
13. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION Borrowing Power, S. 2714. S. Agriculture and Forestry Committee.
14. FARM PROGRAM, Long Range, Serial R, Part 12. H. Agriculture Committee.
15. SURPLUS COMMODITIES, Exchange of. S. Armed Services Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED

16. WOOL. S. 2911, by Sen. Aiken, and H. R. 7775, by Rep. Hope, "to provide for the development of a sound and profitable domestic wool industry under our national policy of expanding world trade; to encourage increased domestic production of wool for our national security"; to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and House Agriculture Committee (pp. 1362, 1413-14).
17. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. H. R. 7767, by Rep. Bolling, to provide for distribution of surplus commodities through a food-allotment program; to Agriculture Committee (p. 1362).
18. PURCHASING. H. R. 7790, by Rep. Smith, Miss., to provide for placing certain contracts in low-income States; to Government Operations Committee (p. 1363).
19. PUBLIC WORKS. S. 1913, by Sen. Douglas, and H. R. 7766, by Rep. Bolling, to establish a public-works program; to Public Works Committee (pp. 1362, 1414).
20. FARM LABOR. H. R. 7768, by Rep. Budge, to exempt certain irrigation works from the Fair Labor Standards Act; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 1362).
21. FARM TRAINING. H. R. 7769, by Rep. Dolliver, to provide for apprentice or other training on the job in agricultural occupations; and H. R. 7770, by Rep. Dolliver, to provide institutional on-farm training for the veteran who performs part of his course as employee of another; to Veterans' Affairs Committee (p. 1362).

serving of oleomargarine or margarine was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 848) to prescribe policy and procedure in connection with construction contracts made by executive agencies, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2314) to prohibit transmission of certain gambling information in interstate commerce by communication facilities was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4557) to amend section 319 of the Communications Act of 1934, with respect to permits for construction of radio stations, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4558) to amend section 309 (c) of the Communications Act of 1934, with respect to the time within which the Federal Communications Commission must act on protests filed thereunder, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 4559) to amend section 501 of the Communications Act of 1934, so that any offense punishable thereunder, except a second or subsequent offense, shall constitute a misdemeanor rather than a felony, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 281) to amend sec. 1 (17) (a), sec. 13 (3) and sec. 13 (4) of the Interstate Commerce Act in order to extend to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to prescribe the discontinuance of certain railroad services in intrastate commerce when found to be unreasonably discriminatory against or to constitute an undue burden on interstate commerce was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 1026) to amend the Public Health Service Act, with respect to the provisions of certain medical and dental treatment and hospitalization for certain officers and employees of the former Lighthouse Service and for dependents and widows of officers and employees of such Service, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 3704) to provide for the incorporation, regulation, merger, consolidation, and dissolution of certain business corporations in the District of

Columbia was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 2351) for the relief of Sam Rosenblat was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2413) to provide an elected mayor, city council, school board, and nonvoting Delegate to the House of Representatives, for the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2457) to authorize the Administrator of General Services and the Postmaster General to enter into building purchase contracts; to extend the authority of the Postmaster General to lease space for post office purposes, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2038) to amend the act approved July 8, 1937, authorizing cash relief for certain employees of the Canal Zone Government was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2231) to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act relating to debt claims was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1243) to amend the War Contractors' Relief Act with respect to the definition of a request for relief, to authorize consideration and settlement of certain claims of subcontractors, to provide reasonable compensation for the services of partners and proprietors, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF RENEGOTIATION ACT—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 6287) to extend and amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 was announced as next in order.

Mr. FERGUSON. I submit some amendments to the bill which I propose to offer, and I ask that they be printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be received, printed, and will lie on the table.

Mr. GORE and Mr. MANSFIELD asked that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1688) to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930,

as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard; the bill will go over.

The bill (S. 796) to permit the charging of tolls on certain highways constructed with Federal aid was announced as next in order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 666) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land and right-of-way in the State of Wyoming, to the town of Jackson, Wyo., was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

PROHIBITION OF TRANSPORTATION OF FIREWORKS—BILL RECOMMITTED

The bill (H. R. 116) to amend title 18, United States Code, so as to prohibit the transportation of fireworks into any State in which the sale or use of such fireworks is prohibited was announced as next in order.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, in connection with this bill, pursuant to a motion passed by the Committee on the Judiciary this morning, I ask unanimous consent of the Senate that H. R. 116, Calendar No. 784, which prohibits the transportation of fireworks into any State in which the sale or use of such fireworks is prohibited, be recommitted to the committee for further consideration.

The reason for this request is that since H. R. 116 was reported to the Senate on July 30, 1953, hearings have been held on companion legislation, S. 1722 and S. 2245, and it is desired to review the matter and submit a further report thereon.

I may add that the request is made also on behalf of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], who is the chairman of the subcommittee involved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the bill will be recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 395) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims with respect to claims against the United States of certain employees of the Bureau of Prisons was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1918) to amend section 9 of the Merchant Ship Sales Act of 1946 was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 5976) to amend section 1 of the Natural Gas Act was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 6648) to amend section 205 of the Small Business Act of 1953 was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 2313) to amend the Commodity Exchange Act in order to include wool among the commodities regulated by such act, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

The bill (S. 1990) to strengthen the investigation and enforcement provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE and Mr. MANSFIELD. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949—BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (S. 1381) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, was announced as next in order.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I call attention to Calendar No. 837, Senate bill 1381, to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949. The reason I call attention to the bill at this time is that all over the United States the Commodity Credit Corporation apparently has small lots of commodities, so small that it is difficult to get rid of them without going to considerable additional expense. This bill would authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell such small lots at prevailing rates in the various communities—mostly in farm communities—and then to offset such sales to purchase at not to exceed the loan rate, similar quantities of such commodities elsewhere.

I call attention to the bill at this time because I have asked the majority leader to set a time within the next few days for the consideration of the bill. It has previously been objected to.

As things now stand, the only way the Commodity Credit Corporation can get rid of these small lots is either to wait until they start to spoil or else consolidate several of them in one place so as to have a quantity sufficient to attract a buyer. Even then, the Commodity Credit Corporation is not sure of getting rid of them. I believe that this bill would save some money. The bill was not objected to in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or by anyone who appeared before the committee.

Mr. GORE. I ask that the bill go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

JOINT RESOLUTION AND BILL PASSED OVER

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 12) to authorize and direct the International Joint Commission on United States-Canadian boundary waters to make a survey of the proposed Passamaquoddy-Utah power project and for other purposes

was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be passed over.

The bill (H. R. 5861) to amend the act approved July 8, 1937, authorizing case relief for certain employees of the Canal Zone Government, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GORE. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be passed over.

That concludes the call of the calendar.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. In a moment I shall move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business. However, for the information of the Senate, it will be my purpose to ask that only nominations under new reports be taken up and that the Senate not proceed to the consideration of the nomination of Mr. Beeson at this time.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, for action on nominations under the heading "New Reports."

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PAYNE in the chair). If there be no reports of committees the nominations under the heading "New Reports" will be stated.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS ADMINISTRATION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Glen A. Lloyd, to be Deputy to the Director.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. CLEMENTS. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from California if it is not a fact that all the nominations now being considered were reported unanimously by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. KNOWLAND. The Senator is correct; except with respect to the nomination in the Foreign Operations Administration, which was reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CLEMENTS. The respective committees approved the nominations unanimously?

Mr. KNOWLAND. So far as I know, that is correct.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Neil H. Jacoby to be a member.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Walter W. Stewart to be a member.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Wendell B. Barnes to be Administrator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection the President will be notified forthwith of the nominations confirmed this day.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

INDOCHINA CRISIS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, we are now in the third week of debate on the Bricker amendment, a week during which the resolution will be discussed but not voted on. We will continue into another week and, perhaps, still another. I recognize that the question is one of great importance and I do not in any way mean to deprecate the Senate's concern in this matter. But I cannot believe that it is of such urgency that we ought to neglect other vital issues which are pressing in on the Nation. After all, the treaty-making power in its present form has served the United States for one-hundred-and-sixty-odd years. I trust, therefore that the Senate will bear with me in a brief discussion of another vital issue.

I would not do so unless I felt that the matter which I am about to discuss requires the urgent attention of the Senate. Last September, I traveled several thousand miles in the three States of Indochina. The war that is going on there was then in a relatively quiet phase. The towns and cities appeared peaceful and there was a note of optimism, a hope that perhaps the French and the Associated States of Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam were going to win out over the Communists and hold this vital territory in the camp of free nations.

Now the situation has suddenly changed. The news of the change is on the inside pages of the press but, in many respects, it overshadows in importance to the Nation the headlines which will soon be forgotten. Brief notes, a few paragraphs here and there, tell of the swiftly developing crisis in Indochina. If not closely observed, this crisis might easily resolve itself into a Communist victory or the entanglement of the United States in another Korean situation.

The Communist-led Viet Minh forces have opened up a new offensive into northern Laos and are moving rapidly in the direction of the royal capital of Luang Prabang. The Viet Minh command has thrown at least a division and possibly more into northern Laos and has 2 additional divisions on the Vietnam-Laos border. The seriousness of the situation is shown by the news blackout imposed on February 3 by the French high command on information from northern Laos.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Issued February 10, 1954

For actions of February 9, 1954

83rd-2nd, No. 24

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both Houses completed congressional action on CCC-indebtedness bill. Senate passed bills to: Extend Commodity Exchange Act to wool, strengthen enforcement of Commodity Exchange Act, and authorize rotation of CCC stocks. Sen. Humphrey defended present price supports. House committee voted to liberalize income tax for soil conservation.

SENATE

1. **COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.** Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. J. Res. 358, to discharge certain CCC indebtedness. The Senate vote was 49 to 10. This measure will now be sent to the President. (pp. 1511-2, 1477-98)

Passed as reported S. 1381, which authorizes CCC to sell stocks at less than the minimum price requirement (support price plus 5%) where disposition is desirable in the interest of effective and efficient conduct of the Corporation's operations because of the small quantities involved or because of age, location, or questionable storability, but requires that such sales be offset by such purchases as the Corporation determines necessary to prevent such sales from substantially depressing market prices or impairing any price-support program (pp. 1473-4).

2. **COMMODITY EXCHANGES.** Passed without amendment S. 2313, to extend the Commodity Exchange Act to wool (p. 1472).

Passed with amendments S. 1990, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act so as to authorize issuance of subpoenas incident to investigations conducted under the Act and to authorize USDA to institute injunction proceedings to enjoin violations (pp. 1472-3).

Sen. Knowland said it is expected that S. 1386, to extend the Commodity Exchange Act to coffee, will be taken up today (p. 1498).

3. **PRICE SUPPORTS.** Sen. Humphrey defended the present price-support program (pp. 1500-1) and inserted various statements on this subject (pp. 1450, 1452-3).

4. **PERSONNEL.** Sen. Humphrey inserted various recommendations for liberalized legislation for Government employees (pp. 1450-2).

5. NOMINATION of Simon E. Sobeloff, to be Solicitor General, was confirmed (p. 1501).
6. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS. Sens. Bridges and McCarrahan were appointed to the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures (p. 1449).
7. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Aiken inserted a Vt. Farm Bureau statement on various phases of agricultural policy (pp. 1459-60).
8. INVESTIGATION. A Legislative Reference Service study, "Congressional Power of Investigation," was ordered printed as S. Doc. 99 (p. 1458).

HOUSE

9. SURPLUS COMMODITIES; PRICE SUPPORTS. Rep. Javits endorsed and inserted a National Milk Producers Federation statement favoring sale of CCC butter at lower prices and a food allotment plan for dairy products (p. 1506).
Rep. Miller, Kans., recommended high price supports, criticized flexible supports, and said, "...where there are price supports there must be controls of production" (pp. 1507-9).
Rep. Hoffman questioned price supports and production controls (pp. 1510-1).
10. REPORT. The Government Operations Committee submitted an intermediate report on "Government in business" (H. Rept. 1197) (p. 1514).
11. SOIL CONSERVATION; TAXATION. The Ways and Means Committee adopted a provision which permits farmers to expense, rather than to capitalize, expenditures for soil and water conservation, including expenditures for the prevention of land erosion (p. D130).
12. ELECTRIFICATION; PURCHASING. Rep. Shelley defended the Buy American Act and criticized proposed purchase of power equipment for The Dalles, Oreg., power project from foreign companies (pp. 1509-10).
13. TEXTILES; FOREIGN TRADE. Received a Mass. General Court memorial against granting concessions on textile imports (p. 1515).
14. ADJOURNED until Fri., Feb. 12 (p. 1514). Legislative Program, as stated by Majority Leader Halleck: Mon., no session; Tues., Private and Consent Calendars, public-for-private timberlands exchange bill (pp. 1505-6).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. SMALL BUSINESS. H.R. 7811, by Rep. Chatham, to amend the Small Business Act of 1953; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 1514).
16. RECLAMATION. H.R. 7813, by Rep. D'Ewart, authorizing the Sec. of the Interior to adjust or cancel certain charges on the Milk River project; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 1514).
17. FLOOD CONTROL. H.R. 7815, by Rep. Ellsworth and S. 2920, by Sen. Cordon, to provide for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Cougar Dam and Reservoir on the South Fork McKenzie River, Oreg., with participation for power by the city of Eugene, Oreg.; to Public Works Committee (pp. 1454, 1514). Remarks of authors pp. 1454-56, 1502-03).

ished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 1990) to strengthen the investigation and enforcement provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1990) to strengthen the investigation and enforcement provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment, on page 2, after line 7, to strike out:

SEC. 13. Whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Agriculture that any person has engaged or is about to engage in any act or practice constituting a violation of any provision of this act, or any rule, regulation, or order thereunder, he may in his discretion bring an action in the proper district court of the United States, or the proper United States court of any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to enjoin such act or practice and to enforce compliance with this act, or any rule, regulation, or order thereunder. Upon a showing that such person has engaged or is about to engage in any such act or practice, a permanent or temporary injunction or decree or restraining order shall be granted without a bond.

And insert:

SEC. 13. Whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Agriculture that any person (other than a contract market) has engaged or is about to engage in any act or practice constituting a violation of any provision of this act, or any rule, regulation, or order thereunder, and whenever it shall appear to the commission that a contract market has engaged or is about to engage in any such act or practice, the Secretary or the commission, as the case may be, in his or its discretion, may bring an action in the proper district court of the United States or the proper United States court of any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to enjoin such act or practice and to enforce compliance with this act, or any rule, regulation, or order thereunder. Upon a showing that such person or such contract market has engaged or is about to engage in any such act or practice, a permanent or temporary injunction or decree or restraining order shall be granted without a bond.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the third sentence of section 6 (b) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U. S. C. 15) is amended to read as follows: "For the purpose of securing effective enforcement of the provisions of this act, and for the purpose of any investigation or proceeding under this act, the provisions, including penalties, of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended and supplemented (49 U. S. C. 12, 46, 47, 48), relating to the attendance and testimony of witnesses, the production of documentary evidence, and the immunity of witnesses, are made applicable to the power, jurisdiction, and authority of the Secretary of Agriculture (or any person designated by him), the commission, and any referee designated pursuant to the provisions of this act, and to any person subject thereto."

SEC. 2. The Commodity Exchange Act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 13. Whenever it shall appear to the Secretary of Agriculture that any person (other than a contract market) has engaged or is about to engage in any act or practice

constituting a violation of any provision of this act, or any rule, regulation, or order thereunder, and whenever it shall appear to the commission that a contract market has engaged or is about to engage in any such act or practice, the Secretary or the commission, as the case may be, in his or its discretion, may bring an action in the proper district court of the United States or the proper United States court of any Territory or other place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, to enjoin such act or practice and to enforce compliance with this act, or any rule, regulation, or order thereunder. Upon a showing that such person or such contract market has engaged or is about to engage in any such act or practice, a permanent or temporary injunction or decree or restraining order shall be granted without a bond."

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, the bill would give to the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commodity Exchange Commission the same rights to issue subpoenas for investigational purposes and to seek injunctions as are now employed by other regulatory commissions of the Government.

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment, and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, line 25 of the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out the word "and" and to insert in lieu thereof the word "or."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment, as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURE ACT OF 1949

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 1381) Calendar No. 837.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 1381) to amend the Agriculture Act of 1949.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the distinguished Senator from Vermont state the purpose of the bill before permission is granted for its consideration?

Mr. AIKEN. This bill would permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to rotate its stocks of basic and storable commodities to prevent them from going out of condition, to consolidate odd lots, and to discontinue maintaining stocks at out-of-position locations.

The first committee amendment makes it clear that the question of storability must be one arising after the commodity is put in store in order to warrant application of this provision.

The second committee amendment would relieve the corporation of the necessity of purchasing inventory replacements at more than the support price.

The Commodity Credit Corporation owns very small lots of commodities all over the country. Under the law as it now reads the Corporation cannot dispose of these commodities except when they are beginning to spoil or, in many cases, by consolidating small lots so as to make up a carload or a quantity which will attract buyers. Even then the Corporation cannot sell the commodities below the lowest price plus 5 percent.

This bill would permit them to dispose of a hundred bushels of corn at the going price in the community, and then purchase elsewhere whatever amount would be necessary to offset the effect of the sale of that corn in the community where it is located.

If Senators will read the bill, they will see that it specifies small quantities.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I have a copy of the bill at hand, and I should like to ask if the Senator would consider 10,000 bushels a small amount?

Mr. AIKEN. Personally, I would not. I am looking at the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], who has had experience in handling tremendous quantities of commodities, and I should prefer to have him answer the Senator's question as to what would constitute a small quantity. Where I come from 200 bushels would be a small quantity.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, I think it would depend considerably upon the type of commodity. If it were 10,000 bushels of wheat, it might be regarded as a small quantity compared with the 600 million or 700 million bushels stored all over the country. On the other hand, 10,000 bushels might be a rather large quantity with which to deal.

Mr. AIKEN. I am advised by the counsel that the bill would be expected to apply primarily to less-than-carload lots. I believe that is the position taken by the Department.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, I have no objection, if that is the case.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Vermont yield for one question?

Mr. AIKEN. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. There is language in the bill which is designed to cover the situation which the Senator mentioned. Does the Senator think this language would cover as well all the Commodity Credit stock of butter and cheese?

Mr. AIKEN. Oh, no.

Mr. ANDERSON. I am also sure it does not. It is only for the small odds and ends which the Department may have around the country which they wish to dispose of.

Mr. AIKEN. If it owned 5,000 pounds of cheese in one place and 100 pounds in another, the language would permit

a sale at the going price in the particular community involved.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 1381) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with amendments, on page 1, line 9, after the word "questionable", to insert "continued"; and on page 2, line 1, after the word "substantially", strike out "depressing market prices or impairing any price-support program" and insert "impairing any price-support program, but in no event shall the purchase price exceed the then current support price for such commodities", so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following "Nor shall the foregoing restrictions apply to sales of commodities the disposition of which is desirable in the interest of the effective and efficient conduct of the Corporation's operations because of the small quantities involved, or because of age, location, or questionable continued storability, but such sales shall be offset by such purchases of commodities as the Corporation determines are necessary to prevent such sales from substantially impairing any price-support program, but in no event shall the purchase price exceed the then current support price for such commodities."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISPOSITION OF PAID POSTAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 877, Senate bill 2772.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Young in the chair). The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (S. 2772) to provide for the disposal of paid postal savings certificates.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the main objective of this bill, which was reported without amendment from the committee, is to authorize the Postmaster General to dispose of approximately 250 million paid postal savings certificates or other evidences of deposit 6 years after the date of such are shown by the official records of the Department to have been paid.

It provides a statute of limitations of future claims thereon of 6 years from the date of shown payment. It provides that the final determination of whether such payment has been properly made on these postal savings certificates shall be based on the official records of the Post Office Department and that, as a protection to the persons having such claims, the effective date of the act shall be the first day of the sixth calendar month following the date of its enactment.

It is believed that this will enable the Post Office Department to make great savings inasmuch as they will gain the storage space and funds will be received from the sale of the 600 tons of this material.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2772) to provide for the disposal of paid postal savings certificates was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) all claims for payment of any postal savings certificate, or other evidence of deposit in the postal savings depository system, including duplicates, which certificate or evidence of deposit, including duplicates, are shown by the records of the Post Office Department to have been duly paid, shall be barred if not presented to the Postmaster General within 6 years from the date on which such records show that they were paid.

(b) Final determination as to whether payment properly has been made on postal savings certificates or other evidences of deposit in the postal savings depository system, including duplicates, shall be based upon the official records of the Post Office Department.

Sec. 2. The Postmaster General may, under such regulations as he may prescribe, destroy, or otherwise dispose of, all postal savings certificates, or other evidences of deposit in the postal savings depository system, including duplicates, after the expiration of 6 years from the date payment thereon has been made as shown by the records of the Post Office Department.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of the sixth calendar month following the date of its enactment.

PRINTING AND MAILING OF PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS OF CERTAIN SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of calendar No. 878, House bill 5379.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5379) to authorize the printing and mailing of periodical publications of certain societies and institutions at places other than places fixed as the offices of publication.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, H. R. 5379 was reported by the committee without amendment.

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to allow certain societies and institutions which publish periodicals to print those periodicals and enter them in the mails at places other than that of their declared publication. Under the existing law in order for these societies or institutions to qualify for second-class postage rates, their periodicals must be printed and entered in the mails at the office of publication designated by such association or body.

In our modern day economy, this has placed an unrealistic burden upon these societies inasmuch as they were limited

in their negotiations for printing to those printing plants at the place of their stated publication. This bill, by removing such burden and allowing the publications to be entered in the mails and printed at places other than the designated place of publication, will provide the desired flexibility to these small publishers.

The bill will not involve any additional cost to the Government.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 5379) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN RETIRED COMMISSIONED OFFICERS FROM A LIMITATION PRESCRIBED BY LAW

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 879, House bill 5959.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the bill by title.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 5959) to exempt certain commissioned officers retired for disabilities caused by instrumentalities of war from the limitation prescribed by law with respect to the combined rate of retired pay and of compensation as civilian employees of the Government, which retired officers may receive.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, the purpose of H. R. 5959, which has been reported by the committee without amendment, is to amend the dual compensation statute which restricts the amount of combined income received as a civilian employee of the Government and military retired pay of disabled commissioned officers.

Under the present law retired commissioned officers who were disabled as a result of combat with the enemy or an explosion of an instrumentality of war are excepted from this limitation.

The purpose of this amendment is to strike out the word "explosion" so that any person hereunder disabled by an instrumentality of war would be excepted from the statute irrespective of whether the instrumentality of war exploded or not. The strict interpretation placed under the statute at present prohibits, for example, a pilot who crashes and survives the airplane crash from being excepted from the dual compensation limitation unless his plane exploded.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield?

Mr. CARLSON. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I wonder if the Senator will indicate his definition of "instrumentality of war"?

Mr. CARLSON. An instrumentality of war may be an aircraft. A pilot may be injured, but if the plane does not explode when it crashes, he does not receive the same compensation as would be received if the plane had exploded.

83^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

S. 1381

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 12, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as
4 amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the
5 following: "Nor shall the foregoing restrictions apply to
6 sales of commodities the disposition of which is desirable in
7 the interest of the effective and efficient conduct of the
8 Corporation's operations because of the small quantities in-
9 volved, or because of age, location or questionable continued
10 storability, but such sales shall be offset by such purchases of
11 commodities as the Corporation determines are necessary to

- 1 prevent such sales from substantially impairing any price-
- 2 support program, but in no event shall the purchase price
- 3 exceed the then current support price for such commodities."

Passed the Senate February 9 (legislative day, February 8), 1954.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

83d CONGRESS
2d Session

S. 1381

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

FEBRUARY 12, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

and opposed the adoption of a special matching formula relating to old-age assistance granted to persons to supplement their OASI payments, as proposed by the Administration;

Loula Dunn, director, American Public Welfare Association; and Roy A. Davis, chairman, Colorado State Board of Public Welfare; Mrs. Eleanor G. Evans, secretary, Pennsylvania State Department of Public Assistance; H. C. Shoemaker, commissioner, Utah State Department of Public Welfare; L. E. Rader, director, Oklahoma State Department of Public Welfare; and Charles I. Schottland, director, California State Department of Social Welfare—all of whom endorsed improvements in the OASI system contained in H. R. 9366; and advocated extension of the 1952 increase in Federal share of public assistance programs to June 30, 1957, rather than September 30, 1955, as proposed in House-passed bill.

In addition to the above recommendations, Mrs. Evans also advocated deletion of the termination date governing Federal matching in payments to needy blind persons in certain States, and opposed the adoption of a special matching formula relating to old-age assistance granted to persons to supplement their OASI payments, as suggested by the Administration;

Mr. Shoemaker also expressed opposition to the suggestion of the Secretary of HEW to adopt a special matching formula relating to old-age assistance granted to persons to supplement their OASI payments; and

Mr. Rader also emphasized the need for the liberalization of the coverage requirements for farm labor and domestic help, as proposed in the House-passed bill.

MUTUAL SECURITY PROGRAM

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee continued, in executive session, its consideration of H. R. 9678, to promote the security and foreign policy of the U. S. by furnishing assistance to friendly nations, following which it was announced that it had agreed unanimously to reduce the overall total of the program to \$3,100 million. The committee also decided, in lieu of the House provisions on loans, to set mandatory loan requirements of at least \$150 million. Committee continues consideration of this bill tomorrow.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: Committee, in executive session, ordered favorably reported the following bills:

Amended, S. 620, authorizing long-term permits, leases, or easements on public lands, including national forests, to States and local political subdivisions;

Amended, S. 3134, authorizing construction, operation, and maintenance of the Talent division of the Rogue River Basin reclamation project, Oregon;

S. 3699, granting Federal approval to the interstate compact on the Sabine River;

Amended, H. R. 130, regarding helium-bearing gas deposits in Navaho Indian Reservation, N. Mex.;

Amended, H. R. 2235, to authorize appropriation for construction of the Santa Maria project, Southern Pacific Basin, Calif.;

H. R. 4213, to authorize works for development and furnishing of water supplies for waterfowl management, Central Valley project, California;

H. R. 4690, to provide for the erection of markers in national cemeteries for members of Armed Forces missing in action;

H. R. 4721, to exempt lands in the Owl Creek project, Wyoming, from the land limitation provision of the reclamation laws;

H. R. 6786, relating to improvements located at Palisades reclamation project, Idaho;

H. R. 6882, to amend act providing for construction, operation, and maintenance of the Vermejo reclamation project, New Mexico;

H. R. 6975, authorizing conveyance of a tract of land to a high-school district in Siskiyou County, Calif.;

H. R. 8026, authorizing transfer of title to movable property to irrigation districts;

H. R. 8027, to extend the authority of the Secretary of the Interior to enter into amendatory repayment contracts; and

S. Res. 271, providing for investigation of critical raw materials by Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee held routine hearings on the following four nominations: Emmett C. Choate to be U. S. district judge for southern district of Florida; Herbert S. Boreman to be U. S. district judge for northern district of West Virginia; Walter E. Hoffman to be U. S. district judge for eastern district of Virginia; and William A. O'Brien to be U. S. marshal for eastern district of Pennsylvania.

PRIVATE CLAIMS BILLS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee held routine hearings on S. 2564 and H. R. 3756, private claims bills.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Monday, July 12, at 12 o'clock noon. For program see Congressional Program Ahead in this DIGEST.

Committee Meetings

COMMODITIES—HOG DISEASE

Committee on Agriculture: Ordered the following bills reported to the House—

S. 1381, amending the Agricultural Act of 1949 relating to the sale of small lots of commodities; and

S. 2583, to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with, or exposed to, the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

It also considered, but deferred action on, H. R. 6878, to amend the Commodity Credit Charter Act in order to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehousemen from CCC claims. Officials of the Department of Agriculture meeting with the committee for testimony were Edward M. Shulman, Deputy Solicitor; Preston Richards, Deputy Administrator (Price Support), Commodity Stabilization Service; and Dr. M. R. Clarkson, Deputy Administrator, Agriculture Research Service. Recessed until Tuesday morning.

MILITARY HOUSING

Committee on Armed Services: The Johnson subcommittee resumed hearings on H. R. 9647, to authorize the construction of military family housing and to amend the National Security Act of 1947. Official representatives of the Armed Forces testified today during consideration of title VIII of the National Housing Act (re Wherry Act housing). Recessed until Monday morning.

JUVENILE CASE PROSECUTIONS

Committee on the District of Columbia: The O'Hara subcommittee considered H. R. 7484 today, a bill which would direct the U. S. attorney for D. C. to certify cases of juveniles charged with felonious crimes to either the U. S. district court or the D. C. juvenile court, after examination of the case. Witnesses heard in connection with the proposal were Leo A. Rover, U. S. attorney for D. C.; Chief Robert V. Murray, Metropolitan Police Department; Judge Edith H. Cockrill, of the juvenile court; and representatives of municipal and civic associations.

UNITED NATIONS

Committee on Foreign Affairs: The Subcommittee on the Far East and Pacific held a hearing on H. J. Res. 286, providing that the U. S. Government should reex-

amine its policy if the Communist government of China is admitted to the United Nations or any of the specialized agencies. Witnesses heard were Representatives Bentley (Michigan), author of the measure, Clardy (Michigan), and Hosmer (California); and David Whatley, Washington, D. C.

Subcommittee on International Programs and Movements also discussed U. N. organizations, meeting with the following representatives of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce—James Tanham, former vice president of the Texas Co., and member of the foreign policy committee and special subcommittee on UNESCO; and Dr. J. Warren Nystrom, manager; and Richard E. Low, research assistant, foreign policy department.

HEALTH REINSURANCE

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Ordered reported to the House H. R. 8356, to improve the public health by encouraging more extensive use of the voluntary prepayment method in the provision of personal health service. As reported, the entire text of the originally introduced bill was stricken, and substituted with new provisions which were developed during the committee's mark-up study, which followed extensive hearings in March, April, and May. During these public sessions the recommendations and suggestions, as well as endorsements of the newly proposed provisions, were presented from officials of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and representatives of medical and hospital insurance groups, and industrial and labor organizations.

TRADING WITH ENEMY—WAR CLAIMS ACTS

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: The Hinshaw subcommittee approved for reporting to the full committee S. 2420, to provide that the President may designate one or more organizations as successors in interest to deceased persons, who, if alive, would be eligible to receive returns under the Trading With the Enemy Act; and H. R. 9390, amended, to extend certain civilian-internee and prisoner-of-war benefits under the War Claims Act, to civilian internees and American prisoners of war captured and held during Korean hostilities.

CONGRESSIONAL WITNESSES—IMMIGRATION

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee No. 1 today held a hearing on bills amending the immunity provision relating to testimony given by witnesses before congressional committees. Heard testimony from Representatives Cunningham (Iowa), and Osmer (California), and received statements for the record from Representatives Battle (Alabama) and Boggs (Louisiana).

Also reported 5 private immigration bills to the full committee (1 House and 4 Senate).

ROTATION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION STOCKS

JULY 12, 1954.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. HOPE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 1381]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1381) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

The purpose of this bill is to permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispose of small or isolated quantities of commodities in storage as a result of price-support operations, without regard to the limitations of section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949. The bill is reported in the form in which it passed the Senate and was referred to this committee.

Following is the text of the Senate report explaining two amendments made by the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and embodying the letter from the Department of Agriculture recommending approval of the bill.

[S. Rept. No. 844, to accompany S. 1381]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1381) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with amendments.

The bill would permit the Commodity Credit Corporation to rotate its stocks of commodities to prevent deterioration, and to prevent continued storage or consolidation of small quantities or out-of-position stocks, as is more fully explained in the attached letter from the Under Secretary of Agriculture.

The committee amendment which would insert "continued" in the phrase "questionable continued storability" would make it clear that, to warrant application of this provision, the question concerning the storability of the commodity must be one arising after the commodity has been in store for some time. The other committee amendment prohibiting repurchase at more than the current support price is explained in the attached letter:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 29, 1953.

Hon. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR AIKEN: This is in reply to your request for a report on S. 1381, a bill to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949. We favor enactment of this bill amending the provisions of section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, which contains restrictions applicable to sales of agricultural commodities owned or controlled by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

At present, section 407 prohibits CCC, except under certain special circumstances from selling any basic agricultural commodity or storable nonbasic agricultural commodity at less than a price equal to the current support price for the commodity plus 5 percent plus reasonable carrying charges. The special circumstances under which sales may be made at lower prices are (a) sales for new or byproduct uses; (b) sales of peanuts and oilseeds for the extraction of oil; (c) sales for seed or feed if such sales will not substantially impair any price support program; (d) sales of commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality or as to which there is a danger of loss or waste through deterioration or spoilage; (e) sales for the purpose of establishing claims arising out of contract or against persons who have committed fraud, misrepresentation, or other wrongful acts with respect to the commodity; (f) sales for export; (g) sales of wool; and (h) sales for other than primary uses.

S. 1381 would exempt from the minimum price requirement any sales where disposition is desirable in the interest of effective and efficient conduct of the Corporation's operations because of the small quantities involved or because of age, location, or questionable storability. Such sales are to be offset by such purchases as the Corporation determines necessary to prevent such sales from substantially depressing market prices or impairing any price-support program. In substance, the bill would have the effect of permitting CCC to rotate its stocks of price support commodities in a manner which would reduce the losses resulting from market discounts attached to aged stocks and from deterioration. It would also result in a more efficient and less costly handling of the odd lots or out-of-position stocks which are encountered from time to time in any storage operation.

Such authority would enable the Corporation to plan the liquidation of inventories in a more orderly manner to avoid certain types of losses sustained in the past.

The necessity for authority to rotate stocks in accordance with sound commercial practices, as provided by S. 1381, has been illustrated by past experiences where CCC had either to seek secondary outlets (such as export) for the commodities or to hold them until they reached a condition under which a determination could be made that they were in danger of loss or waste through deterioration or spoilage. Either alternative resulted in losses to CCC which to a large extent could have been avoided if S. 1381 had been in effect.

The authority for selling odd lots or small quantities at less than minimum prices otherwise required is highly desirable since the accumulation of such odd lots is unavoidable under price supports. Price support must be made available to all eligible producers regardless of the quantity and location of the commodity. Under countrywide operations for a commodity, such as grain, rather large quantities are acquired in areas close to the farmer which then must be assembled and shipped for concentration in other areas. The handling, assembling, and transportation of such widely scattered supplies frequently result in the accumulation of small quantities in scattered localities. Currently, the Corporation has no authority to sell such small lots, except at the same prices and conditions applicable to the larger lots. As a result, it is frequently necessary to consolidate such odd lots. The inefficiency and costs involved in the consolidation of such lots could be eliminated if CCC had authority for disposing of odd lots or out-of-position stocks at the market price, offsetting such sales by purchases of supplies in larger lots and more advantageous positions for storage, when necessary to prevent the sales from substantially depressing the market prices or impairing any price-support program.

The authority provided by S. 1381 would be of immediate benefit to the Department, particularly in the case of corn, wheat, oats, and dry edible beans. When we took office on January 20, 1953, we found that CCC owned a substantial quantity of corn, most of which was stored in CCC-owned bins, and quantities of wheat, oats, and dry beans stored in public warehouses. The corn is, to a large extent,

from the 1948 crop, or about 4 years old. We also found that some corn and wheat are being sold, under the present law, because it had reached a stage where it was no longer storable.

Under the authority of S. 1381, we would be in a better position to improve the keeping quality of our corn and distress-type sales would be avoided by making orderly disposition in such quantities and at such times as would have the least possible effect on cash or futures market prices.

The provisions of S. 1381 could be of similar benefit in the case of any basic or storable nonbasic agricultural commodity where the CCC owns large quantities.

The Bureau of the Budget advises as follows:

"Under the provisions of these bills (S. 1381 and H. R. 4157, identical bills) the Department would be required to offset sales with purchases 'to prevent such sales from substantially depressing market prices or impairing any price-support program.' Since there are no restrictions on the purchase price, it appears that such purchases could be made at the market price even though that were considerably in excess of the support price for the commodity. We believe authority to purchase commodities at prices above the support level is both unnecessary and undesirable, and the following amendments are proposed, beginning on line 1, page 2 of S. 1381 and line 12 of H. R. 4157 (deletions shown in brackets and additions in *italics*): **['depressing market prices or']** impairing any price support program**['.'],** *but in no event shall the purchase price exceed the then current support price for such commodities.'*

"You are advised that while there would be no objection to the presentation to the committees of whatever reports you deem appropriate, the Bureau of the Budget, for the reasons set forth above, would not recommend enactment of the legislation unless modified as described above."

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Under Secretary.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italics*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949 AS AMENDED

SEC. 407. The Commodity Credit Corporation may sell any farm commodity owned or controlled by it at any price not prohibited by this section. In determining sales policies for basic agricultural commodities or storable nonbasic commodities, the Corporation should give consideration to the establishing of such policies with respect to prices, terms, and conditions as it determines will not discourage or deter manufacturers, processors, and dealers from acquiring and carrying normal inventories of the commodity of the current crop. The Corporation shall not sell any basic agricultural commodity or storable nonbasic commodity at less than 5 per centum above the current support price for such commodity, plus reasonable carrying charges. The foregoing restrictions shall not apply to (A) sales for new or byproduct uses; (B) sales of peanuts and oilseeds for the extraction of oil; (C) sales for seed or feed if such sales will not substantially impair any price-support program; (D) sales of commodities which have substantially deteriorated in quality or as to which there is a danger of loss or waste through deterioration or spoilage; (E) sales for the purpose of establishing claims arising out of contract or against persons who have committed fraud, misrepresentation, or other wrongful acts with respect to the commodity; (F) sales for export; (G) sales of wool; and (H) sales for other than primary uses (7 U. S. C. 1427). Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Corporation, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may deem in the public interest, shall make available any farm commodity or product thereof owned or controlled by it for use in relieving distress (1) in any area in the United States declared by the President to be an acute distress area because of unemployment or other economic cause if the President finds that such use will not displace or interfere with normal marketing of agricultural commodities and (2) in connection with any major disaster determined by the President to warrant assistance by the Federal Govern-

ment under Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress, as amended (42 U. S. C. 1855). Except on a reimbursable basis, the Corporation shall not bear any costs in connection with making such commodity available beyond the cost of the commodities to the Corporation in store and the handling and transportation costs in making delivery of the commodity to designated agencies at one or more central locations in each State. *Nor shall the foregoing restrictions apply to sales of commodities the disposition of which is desirable in the interest of the effective and efficient conduct of the Corporation's operations because of the small quantities involved, or because of age, location or questionable continued storability, but such sales shall be offset by such purchases of commodities as the Corporation determines are necessary to prevent such sales from substantially impairing any price support program, but in no event shall the purchase price exceed the then current support price for such commodities.*



Union Calendar No. 753

83D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 1381

[Report No. 2177]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 12, 1954

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 12, 1954

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as
4 amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the
5 following: "Nor shall the foregoing restrictions apply to
6 sales of commodities the disposition of which is desirable in
7 the interest of the effective and efficient conduct of the
8 Corporation's operations because of the small quantities in-
9 volved, or because of age, location or questionable continued
10 storability, but such sales shall be offset by such purchases of
11 commodities as the Corporation determines are necessary to

- 1 prevent such sales from substantially impairing any price-
 2 support program, but in no event shall the purchase price
 3 exceed the then current support price for such commodities.”

Passed the Senate February 9 (legislative day, February 8), 1954.

Attest:

J. MARK TRICE,

Secretary.

Union Calendar No. 753

83^d CONGRESS
2^d SESSION

S. 1381

[Report No. 2177]

AN ACT

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 20, 1954
For actions of July 19, 1954
83rd-2nd, No. 135

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on watershed bill. Senate committee voted to exclude farmers from social security bill. House received conference report on housing bill. House committee reported bill to increase CCC borrowing power, Rules Committee cleared bill. House committee reported water-facilities loans bill. House debated supplemental appropriation bill. House passed bill to authorize rotation of CCC stocks, sales of small lots, etc. House passed bill authorizing additional contract research.

SENATE

1. SOIL CONSERVATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6788, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation (pp. 10426-9).
2. SOCIAL SECURITY. The "Daily Digest" states that, during consideration of H. R. 9366, the social security bill, the Finance Committee "rescinded previous action relating to voluntary coverage of farm operators...and agreed to exclude the farm operators...as under existing law" and "with regard to agricultural workers, agreed to adopt, in lieu of House provisions, a test requiring \$50 in earnings from one employer" (p. D856).
3. EDUCATION. Agreed to the conference reports on H. R. 7434, to establish a National Advisory Committee on Education, and H. R. 9040, to authorize cooperative research in education (pp. 10476-7).
4. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION. Agreed to the conference report on S. 2759, to promote and assist in the extension and improvement of vocational rehabilitation (pp. 10424-6).

5. FARM LOANS. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 8152, to extend to June 30, 1955, the direct home and farmhouse loan authority of the Veterans' Administration under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, and to make additional funds available therefor (S. Rept. 1911)(p. 10417).
6. ATOMIC ENERGY. Continued debate on S. 3690, to revise the Atomic Energy Act (pp. 10429-71, 10479-95). Most of the debate related to TVA.
7. PLANT PATENTING. The Judiciary Committee reported with/ ^{out amendment} H. R. 5420, providing that patents may be obtained on cultivated sports, mutants, hybrids, and newly found seedling plants (S. Rept., 1937)(p. 10478).
8. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE. The Judiciary Committee voted to report S. 17, to provide general rules of practice and procedure before Federal agencies (p. D857).
9. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Aiken (for himself and Sens. Hickenlooper, Williams, Schoepel, Welker, Holland, and Anderson) submitted amendments, intended to be proposed jointly by them, to S. 3052, the farm program bill (p. 10419).
10. RECLAMATION. Sen. Bennett spoke in favor of the upper Colorado River project (p. 10420). Sen. Kuchel criticized the project (pp. 10471-6).
11. DROUGHT RELIEF. Sen. Symington urged additional drought relief, including beef purchases and a hay program (pp. 10420-1).
12. ROADS. Sen. Ferguson inserted a newspaper editorial favoring the President's new highway program (p. 10495).
13. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Minority Leader Johnson said: "I do not believe we will meet the July 31 deadline" (p. 10497). Majority Leader Knowland said: "I hope ...we can complete as soon as possible after July 31 the legislative program..." (p. 10498).
14. APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates for payment of claims and judgments against the Government (H. Doc. 144)(p. 10416).

HOUSE

15. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1955. Began and concluded general debate on this bill, H. R. 9936 (H. Rept. 2266)(pp. 10327-42). The bill is to be read for amendment today. For provisions of the bill, see Digest 134.
16. CCC STOCKS. Passed without amendment S. 1381, to authorize rotation of CCC stocks, sale of small lots of commodities, etc. (p. 10315). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. RESEARCH. Passed without amendment S. 2367, to authorize this Department to enter into contracts for the conduct of research (p. 10315). (Such authority is already available for research performed under the Research and Marketing Act.) This bill will now be sent to the President.
18. ANIMAL DISEASE. Passed without amendment S. 2583, to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of vesicular exanthema (applies only to Oregon)(p. 10315). This bill will now be sent to the President.

compact in another region: Provided, that the legislature of such other State shall have given its assent to such mutual aid provisions of this compact.

Article IX

This compact shall continue in force and remain binding on each State ratifying it until the legislature or the Governor of such State, as the laws of such State shall provide, takes action to withdraw therefrom. Such action shall not be effective until 6 months after notice thereof has been sent by the chief executive of the State desiring to withdraw to the chief executives of all States then parties to the compact.

SEC. 2. Without further submission of the compact, the consent of Congress is given to any State to become a party to it is accordance with its terms.

SEC. 3. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A similar bill (H. R. 9345) was laid on the table.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONTRACT RESEARCH

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2367) to amend the act of June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), as amended, to strengthen the conduct of research of the Department of Agriculture.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of June 29, 1935 (the Bankhead-Jones Act), as amended (7 U. S. C. 427-427j), is amended by adding at the end of section 10 thereof the following: "(e) Appropriations for research work in the Department of Agriculture shall be available for accomplishing such purposes by contract through the means provided in subsection (a) hereof."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING BANKS FOR COOPERATIVES TO ISSUE CONSOLIDATED DEBENTURES

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3487) to authorize the Central Bank for Cooperatives and the regional banks for cooperatives to issue consolidated debentures, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this seems to be a rather broad bill, if not a rather far-reaching bill, and I would like to have a member of the committee state why it should be passed by unanimous consent. It seems to me this is a bill that should come up under the regular rules of the House or under suspension of the rules.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I shall be very glad to explain the bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. I know what the bill is. I have read it, but it seems to me this is not a bill that should be passed without some debate. I have no objection to the bill myself; however, some bills should come up under conditions where there is opportunity for Members to debate the matter. Will the gentle-

man state why he thinks this is not one of those bills?

Mr. HOPE. I am not going to argue with the gentleman over the question of whether this is or is not an important bill. It is a bill of some importance as far as financing the banks for cooperatives is concerned. It is a bill which I understand has no opposition, at least I know of none and in the closing days of the session our committee felt it was important to get the bill passed as expeditiously as possible. For that reason we had it put on the Consent Calendar.

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin. I have spoken to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE], and I am sure that this bill is satisfactory.

Mr. McCORMACK. I have no objection to the bill myself. Is it not of such importance that it should come up under the rules of the House which afford Members some opportunity of debate rather than to be passed on the Consent Calendar?

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

ROTATION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION STOCKS

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1381) to amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Nor shall the foregoing restrictions apply to sales of commodities the disposition of which is desirable in the interest of the effective and efficient conduct of the Corporation's operations because of the small quantities involved, or because of age, location, or questionable continued storability, but such sales shall be offset by such purchases of commodities as the Corporation determines are necessary to prevent such sales from substantially impairing any price-support program, but in no event shall the purchase price exceed the then current support price for such commodities."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INDEMNITIES FOR SWINE DESTROYED IN 1952

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2583) to indemnify against loss all persons whose swine were destroyed in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to indemnify in an amount equal to 50 percent of their loss, but not exceeding the indemnity paid by the State, all persons whose swine were destroyed under authority of law in July 1952 as a result of having been infected with or exposed to the contagious disease vesicular exanthema.

SEC. 2. The payment of indemnities under the provisions of this act shall be limited, in the absence of Federal appraisal, to those losses where required proof of such losses has been made to the State and 50 percent of said loss has been paid by such State.

SEC. 3. Payments made pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be made from funds currently available to the Department of Agriculture.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMPACT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6393) granting the consent and approval of Congress to an interstate forest fire protection compact.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the consent and approval of Congress is hereby given to any two or more of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas to enter into the following compact relating to the prevention and control of forest fires in the south central region of the United States.

The compact reads as follows:

"SOUTH CENTRAL INTERSTATE FOREST FIRE PROTECTION COMPACT

"Article I

"The purpose of this compact is to promote effective prevention and control of forest fires in the south central region of the United States by the development of integrated forest fire plans, by the maintenance of adequate forest fire fighting services by the member States, by providing for mutual aid in fighting forest fires among the compacting States of the region and with States which are party to other regional forest fire protection compacts or agreements, and for more adequate forest development.

"Article II

"This compact shall become operative immediately as to those States ratifying it whenever any two or more of the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas which are contiguous have ratified it and Congress has given consent thereto. Any State not mentioned in this article which is contiguous with any member State may become a party to this compact, subject to approval by the legislature of each of the member States.

"Article III

"In each State, the State forester or officer holding the equivalent position who is responsible for forest fire control shall act as compact administrator for that State and shall consult with like officials of the other member States and shall implement cooperation between such States in forest fire prevention and control.

"The compact administrators of the member States shall organize to coordinate the services of the member States and provide administrative integration in carrying out the purposes of this compact.

"There shall be established an advisory committee of legislators, forestry commission representatives, and forestry or forest products industries representatives which shall meet from time to time with the compact administrators. Each member State shall name one Member of the Senate and one Member of the House of Representatives, and the Governor of each member State shall appoint one representative who shall be the chairman of the State forestry commission or comparable official and one representative who shall be associated with forestry or

forest products industries to comprise the membership of the advisory committee. Action shall be taken by a majority of the compacting States, and each State shall be entitled to one vote.

"The compact administrators shall formulate and, in accordance with need, from time to time, revise a regional forest fire plan for the member States.

"It shall be the duty of each member State to formulate and put in effect a forest fire plan for that State and take such measures as may be necessary to integrate such forest fire plan with the regional forest fire plan formulated by the compact administrators.

"Article IV

"Whenever the State forest fire control agency of a member State requests aid from the State forest fire control agency of any other member State in combating, controlling, or preventing forest fires, it shall be the duty of the State forest fire control agency of that State to render all possible aid to the requesting agency which is consonant with the maintenance of protection at home.

"Article V

"Whenever the forces of any member State are rendering outside aid pursuant to the request of another member State under this compact, the employees of such State shall, under the direction of the officers of the State to which they are rendering aid, have the same powers (except the power of arrest), duties, rights, privileges, and immunities as comparable employees of the State to which they are rendering aid.

"No member State or its officers or employees rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be liable on account of any act or omission on the part of such forces while so engaged, or on account of the maintenance or use of any equipment or supplies in connection therewith: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as relieving any person from liability for his own negligent act or omission, or as imposing liability for such negligent act or omission upon any State.

"All liability, except as otherwise provided hereinafter, that may arise either under the laws of the requesting State or under the laws of the aiding state or under the laws of a third State on account of or in connection with a request for aid, shall be assumed and borne by the requesting State.

"Any member State rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact shall be reimbursed by the member State receiving such aid for any loss or damage to, or expense incurred in the operation of any equipment answering a request for aid, and for the cost of all materials, transportation, wages, salaries, and maintenance of employees and equipment incurred in connection with such request: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any assisting member State from assuming such loss, damage, expense, or other cost or from loaning such equipment or from donating such service to the receiving member State without charge or cost.

"Each member State shall provide for the payment of compensation and death benefits to injured employees and the representatives of deceased employees in case employees sustain injuries or are killed while rendering outside aid pursuant to this compact, in the same manner and on the same terms as if the injury or death were sustained within such state.

"For the purposes of this compact the term employee shall include any volunteer or auxiliary legally included within the forest-fire-fighting forces of the aiding State under the laws thereof.

"The compact administrators shall formulate procedures for claims and reimbursement under the provisions of this article,

in accordance with the laws of the member States.

"Article VI

"Ratification of this compact shall not be construed to affect any existing statute so as to authorize or permit curtailment or diminution of the forest-fire-fighting forces, equipment, services, or facilities of any member State.

"Nothing in this compact shall be construed to limit or restrict the powers of any State ratifying the same to provide for the prevention, control, and extinguishment of forest fires, or to prohibit the enactment or enforcement of State laws, rules, or regulations intended to aid in such prevention, control, and extinguishment in such State.

"Nothing in this compact shall be construed to affect any existing or future cooperative relationship or arrangement between the United States Forest Service and a member State or States.

"Article VII

"The compact administrators may request the United States Forest Service to act as the primary research and coordinating agency of the South Central Interstate Forest Fire Protection Compact in cooperation with the appropriate agencies in each State, and the United States Forest Service may accept the initial responsibility in preparing and presenting to the compact administrators its recommendations with respect to the regional fire plan. Representatives of the United States Forest Service may attend meetings of the compact administrators.

"Article VIII

"The provisions of article IV and V of this compact which relate to mutual aid in combating, controlling, or preventing forest fires shall be operative as between any State party to this compact and any other State which is party to a regional forest-fire protection compact in another region: *Provided*, That the legislature of such other State shall have given its assent to such mutual-aid provisions of this compact.

"Article IX

"This compact shall continue in force and remain binding on each State ratifying it until the legislature or the Governor of such State takes action to withdraw therefrom. Such action shall not be effective until 6 months after notice thereof has been sent by the chief executive of the State desiring to withdraw to the chief executives of all States then parties to the compact."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GOVERNMENTAL USE OF INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Clerk called the resolution (S. J. Res. 96) to strengthen the foreign relations of the United States by establishing a Commission on Governmental Use of International Telecommunications.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Whereas the overseas information program as carried on through the media of telecommunications is of continuing and increasing importance in carrying out and supporting the foreign policies of the United States; and

Whereas in his state of the Union message February 2, 1953, the President asserted the necessity "to make more effective all activities related to international information": Therefore be it,

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the

Commission on Governmental Use of International Telecommunications (in this act referred to as the "Commission").

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 2. Number and appointment: The Commission shall be composed of nine members as follows:

(1) Five appointed by the President of the United States, of whom at least 1 shall be appointed from the telecommunications industry and at least 1 from the field of education and of whom not more than 3 shall be from the same political party;

(2) Two appointed from the Senate by the President of the Senate of whom not more than one shall be from the same political party; and

(3) Two appointed from the House of Representatives by the Speaker of the House of Representatives of whom not more than one shall be from the same political party.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 3. The Commission shall choose its Chairman and Vice Chairman from among its members and shall establish its own procedure.

QUORUM

SEC. 4. Five members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

COMPENSATION OF MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 5. (a) Members of Congress: Members of Congress who are members of the Commission shall serve without compensation in addition to that received for their services as Members of Congress; but without regard to any other provision of law they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission and reasonable advances may be made to them for such purposes.

(b) Members of the executive branch: Any members of the Commission who may be in the executive branch of the Government shall receive the compensation which he would receive if he were not a member of the Commission, but without regard to any other provision of law they shall be reimbursed for travel, subsistence and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of the duties vested in the Commission and reasonable advances may be made to them for such purposes.

(c) Members from private life: The members from private life shall receive not to exceed \$75 per diem when engaged in the performance of duties vested in the Commission, plus reimbursement for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of such duties.

STAFF OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 6. The Commission shall have power to appoint a Secretary General at a salary of not to exceed \$15,000 per annum, and an Assistant Secretary General at a salary of not to exceed \$12,500 per annum, and such other personnel in accordance with the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, or to obtain assistance from Government agencies on a reimbursable basis. The Commission is further authorized to employ experts and consultants for temporary and intermittent personal services, but at rates not to exceed \$75 per diem for each individual. The Commission is authorized without regard to any other provision of law to reimburse employees, experts, and consultants for travel, subsistence, and other necessary expenses incurred by them in the performance of their official duties and to make reasonable advances to such persons for such purposes.

EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSION

SEC. 7. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, not to exceed \$250,000 to carry out the provisions of this act.

Public Law 554 - 83d Congress
Chapter 643 - 2d Session
S. 1381

AN ACT

All 68 Stat. 583.

To amend the Agricultural Act of 1949.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 407 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Nor shall the foregoing restrictions apply to sales of commodities the disposition of which is desirable in the interest of the effective and efficient conduct of the Corporation's operations because of the small quantities involved, or because of age, location or questionable continued storability, but such sales shall be offset by such purchases of commodities as the Corporation determines are necessary to prevent such sales from substantially impairing any price-support program, but in no event shall the purchase price exceed the then current support price for such commodities."

Farm commod-
ities, sale.
63 Stat. 1055.
7 USC 1427.

Approved July 29, 1954.

